

January 9, 1905

Reel #281, Vol. 235, #2

POOR COPY

1905 *Original used for medical notes.* RECEIVED

FEB 7 - 1905

DR. BROWN

Yakou, Korea, Jan. 5th, 1905

Rev. A. J. Brown,

110 Fifth Ave., New York.

Dear Dr. Brown, - Your long letter to the station has just arrived. We were very much delighted to learn of the action of the Board in the matter of increasing our estimates. This will relieve our situation very much.

There is one matter that I feel, as physician of the station, that I should present to the board. The water supply of the station has been cistern water altogether but that is inadequate as there are but two for all the families here, and in addition to that the past year the rain supply did not fill them full. We have to carry water from the city wells for all our use and that is not only a long distance, but the water is Korean - that is filled with all kinds of filth. We have given the money to have the well cleaned out and thus make it as good as may be, but all the time Koreans are drawing water and polluting it. Of course all the water used has to be boiled. For the health of the station we need a well. The past summer two of the members of the station had dysentery while in the station and not itinerating. I would not say that this was the cause of the disease. It might be and it might not be, but all these things have an influence and weaken the system if not the di-

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The mis tion, as you will asked for was needed but no one knows how illege of using well is of no few rods the Ja ty of water. an wants the well.

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C. Kearner
mission

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RECEIVED

FEB 7 1906

Dr. Brown

Feb. 1906.

W. M. Hall

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rest cause of the trouble. Our mission community has
increased a great deal since I came. There should be a
well on the compound where all could come and get water.

The mission has granted the request of the sta-
tion, as you will see by looking at the report. The amount
asked for was 100 yen. This is probably more than will be
needed but no one can tell what a well will cost as no
one knows how deep we will have to go. We want the priv-
ilege of using that amount if used as a half finished
well is of no use, and the money will be wasted. Within a
few rods the Japs have dug a well recently, and have plen-
ty of water. The health of the members of the station de-
pends on the well.

I wish also to remind the Board that the station
has outgrown the houses provided for it. Mr. Barrett and
Mr. McFarland are now living in the hospital ^{as it is}
not furnished for patients. ^{rough} When the building is opened
I do not see where they will go, and then I understand
that Mr. McFarland has a friend that expects to come
out this fall to live here.

The Women's Class has just closed. There were
about 40 women in from the country. (The town women were
not counted in as they live here.) Many of the women
walked for hundreds of li to the class. The men's winter
Bible Class is in session. It lasts for six weeks, and
more than 200 are enrolled. The men pay all their own ex-
pense. This means a great deal here.

All members of the station are well.

Yours very truly, W. M. Hall

Handwritten note:
Copy to the Board

Handwritten note:
Copy to the Board

POOR COPY

Carrie

1044

Handwritten note at bottom:
remained on the land. ...

February 7, 1905

Reel # 281, Vol. 235, # 29

Dr. Moffitt

Dear

Feb 4 1905

Mr. Hunt be
on his long home
station here a
has gone there
to go to their
with you Mr. Hunt
is served as a
Circuit here.

Frank Benson
I hope the
and a good team
under the
chuck - is under
for a month to
that interest as
interested in
it.

Dr. Moffitt

149 East 60th New York City

Feb 7 1905

RECEIVED
FEB 9 1905
156 Fifth Ave. New York
Dr. Moffitt

My dear Dr. Brown
Will you kindly lay before the
Board the following concerning the
single women workers asked for
by the Daikoku Station of the Korean
Mission.

The work in Kyung Pae Province
of which Daikoku is the center has
developed during the past 3 years
with great rapidity. Three years ago
35 men answered the missionaries
invitation to come up bringing their
own rice for a few weeks' bible
study at Daikoku. Last year 200
men came. This year 500 announced
their desire to come. The wives
and daughters of these men must
be taught. Married women in
the station can do considerable but
single women are almost essential
for civilization among the country

The Korean Church here needs to
has been gone for its credit.
regard. Yours very sincerely
Samuel H. Moffatt

them there to come. The wives
and daughters of these men must
be taught. Married women in
the station can do considerable but
single women are almost essential
for instruction among the country

2.

groups and to devote their entire
time to teaching. For the past
five years Taikoo station has
asked for single women but
with the exception of Miss Dourne
removed @ Seoul by marriage
none have been appointed. For
three years past the Korean Mission
has recommended that two
single women be sent @ Taikoo
The station being more or less
isolated the Mission was not
willing to recommend one being
sent alone.

2nd If the single woman now asked
for by Taikoo to accompany ^{Miss} ^{Carson} just arrived at
the station had a trained nurse
it will be of decided advantage
@ the station. Because -
Every case of severe illness among
the missionaries in Taikoo hitherto
without a trained nurse has greatly
disorganized the work of other

3.

other members. The physician as
the one showing most of nursing
has frequently abandoned for
the time his medical work.
Members of Fusan station have
been called up the 3 days
journey @ night. The nursing
that could be successfully carried
on by one trained nurse has
taxed the energies of two or
three unskilled nurses.

When severe illness attacks
members of the Korean mission
at present Miss Maubold and
Miss Shields generally respond
and make long journeys to
distant stations to the detriment
of their own particular home
work - Witness - Miss Shields
journey @ night @ Pyeung Yang
Miss Maubold from Seoul
to Pyeung Yang on several occasions.

4.

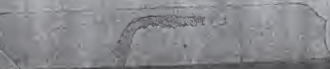
The Danish Hospital where not a very large one will require within a year probably the services of a trained European nurse. We act more as a Dept. of the native student nurses, a Matron and Chief of the Operating Room, than do actual nursing of the natives. This latter can be done largely by the assistants native boys.

Unfortunately our Storen servants and hospital assistants while faithful and honest have not yet proved themselves to be as capable of assuming responsibility as those in China for instance. Hence in the grave major operations an European nurse or assistant is almost indispensable.

5.

3rd Dr. Brown has asked me to examine the application and other papers relating to Miss Christine Cameron and I have no hesitation in saying that I believe she would make a good single woman missionary for the Danish Station.

The fact that she has firmly held to her purpose to become a foreign missionary for the past twelve years seems to show that she has the root of the matter in her. Her nursing course having been taken with the view of afterward pursuing a course in medicine and applying for medical mission work. Her mother's invalidism did not turn her from her purpose altho it delayed it.



6

as she was compelled or rather naturally assumed entire charge & undertaken of her until her death.

Miss Cameron's long experience as a Sunday school teacher many of whose scholars have become Christians and her earnest work in Young Peoples Society of Christian Endeavor seem to indicate that she will make a good personal worker. She has written several times that while she does not desire if possible to give up her profession she expects and looks forward to evangelistic work on the foreign field. I believe that her appointment at Pacific Station where she would be connected with a

7

hospital, not as large as many would permit of opportunities for considerable evangelistic work outside its walls while of course within the same as a trained nurse she would have exceptional chances.

Woodbridge Johnson, M.D.
Member of Pacific Station Loree.



April 20, 1905

Reel # 28, Vol. 235, # 73

W.C. Brown
#3733 Sanson St. Philadelphia

15

April 20 1905

RECEIVED

APR 21 1905

My dear Dr. Brown

Your letter ^{Dr. Brown} of April

15th relating my furlough here
in U.S. has been received.

My year's furlough was
up Oct 23rd 1904. At this
time however I was not
well enough to consider a
return to Korea. The severe
attack of Typhus fever from
which I suffered a few years
ago severely have impaired
my health so seriously that
a longer furlough seems

POOR COPY

WALDE ROONE
Franklin, Tenn.

Hand has letter
on margin of page

Wade Roone

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2
quite essential for its
complete restoration. I
would therefore ask the
Board that my furlough
be extended especially in
view of the fact that the
Medical Committee of
the Korean Division under
whose advice I was sent
home recommended a
stay of even two years
if necessary.

Yours very sincerely
Woodbridge Johnson

WADE ROOMS
Fring Yang, Korea.

Harold has left
on Monday

Dear Mr Brown -

The monthly
give to me just before
month is \$4.00. I
I can't give you any more
will see that the money
my failure.

I can say that our
Catholics were receiving
Church, and last Sunday
South Side Church. Also
all members of the state
work, except Miss King
for Syon Church, partly
make the money, and

June 12, 1905

Rul #281, Vol. 235, #91

to see if this change might prove beneficial. The women class was in

91 Press

M. M. Null

JUN 17 1905

Taiku, Korea, June 12th 1905

17

Dr. A. J. Brown,
156 Fifth Ave. New York.

Dear Dr. Brown: It falls to my lot to write to you this time about the work of our station. I shall speak of the medical work first as I know more about that. Probably in other letters you have received from the station the medical work was scarcely spoken of if at all because the person who wrote the letter did not know what was being done.

We see patients of after noons reserving the forenoons for language study when it is possible to do so. We have a chapel service before we begin to see the sick and all day long my helper stays in the waiting room preaching to the people who are there, and as we cannot see all the people that come some have to wait for several days before we can get to them. Of course the hospital is not completed or equipped, as Dr. Johnson expects to bring the equipment when he comes, and since Mr. Barrett and Mr. McFarland use the building as a residence even the one little room we used last year cannot be used this year. The result is that we only have the dispensary rooms and see dispensary patients. I begin at 6 and work till seven and then turn many people away each day. This is too much work but it is difficult to get along with less. It is very hard on one's health as we get no rest and no diversion.

Mrs. Null and baby and I have just returned from a trip of several weeks duration in the country. Jeung Ju is the old capital of Korea and it is in the center of Mr. Adam's district. Work has developed very slowly there and our plan was to spend several weeks there doing medical work and in this way come close touch with the people and help to open up the country to the Gospel. It is about 60 miles across the mountains from Taiku. Mrs. Null went in chair carried by four men. The city and all the country turned out to see us and as the most of the people had never seen a foreign woman and baby, there were so many to see us professionally

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and for a "sight-see" that we were overwhelmed. We were compelled to keep out two men all the time as guards to keep the masses away. We were shown the greatest kindness in every respect only that so many people came we could not do our work. Mrs. Null and I saw the sick from early till late. We had two helpers who were preaching all the time and a woman who helped Mrs. Null sing to the women and preach and sell books. At least two guards were not sufficient, so we were compelled to let people into the yard and then lock the gate.

At first only the low, poor people came then the better class gradually began to come till our standing was undisputed. I was invited to call on many of the best people including the highest officers in the city.

Many came to us because we were physicians and wanted to be cured of some disease, many came because they wanted to see a foreign woman, many came to see the baby, (of course they were not permitted to see it only at a distance and then not enter the room) and many came to see our dog. I think truly that our American dog that I had trained to do some tricks attracted more people than anything else. No difference what brought the people they all heard the Gospel before they got away. Many came the second time to acquire of the new doctrine, and some we knew began to believe. But it is too early to tell results, yet. Our party was composed of five Koreans to help us and Mrs. Null and baby and myself. (The baby is four months old today). It was impossible to tell the number who came out to see us and get medicine or hear the Gospel but there were thousands.

Mr. Adams has been in the country most of the spring after the helper class was over. He had a Bible class at Keung Ju attendance 70. He has taken in about 125 catechumens since annual meeting. New groups are springing up everywhere. I have not seen Mr. Adams for about two months so I cannot give his work in detail. This morning Chak Sei group has grown from 15 to 27, Young Chun Hwa from 8 to 18, Young Chun Fyeng Chun from 5 to 21. These are only a few that I happen to know about.

Mrs. Adams very frequently goes to the country for a day or two. Her longest trip was to Keung Ju for five days to a Bible class

for women. At this Adams taught and

Mr. Bruen has grown in a place catechumens since 90 catechumens and church buildings. heard of several signer had never had a church till beginning to meet and singing. At the church agreed to support to travel and we returned. He they have never arranged for. At churches and signer and

Mrs. Bruen. She Korean women. Mr. Bar making an occasional trip this Miss C on the language try. I have been some time back

talked

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for women. At this class there were 23 in attendance. She and Mr. Adams taught and a great many came out for the first time.

Mr. Bruen is out in the province most of his time. His work has grown in a phenomenal way. He has received over four hundred catechumens since annual meeting. On one ten day's trip he received 90 catechumens and baptized 6, on a five day's trip he received 47 catechumens and baptized 5. On these two trips there were four new church buildings erected since he was there a few months before. He heard of several new churches and new church buildings where a foreigner had never been. He organized another new group which already had a church building. There is another place near by where it are beginning to meet on Sunday and hold service of Bible reading, prayer and singing. At one place he organized a country church school where the church agreed to call the teacher and pay his salary. At two other places church schools are being started. Five churches have just agreed to support a helper, Kim Cha Su, the best one in the province, to travel and work in the district. The colporter, Chu Ho, has just returned. He reports by new groups, two with church buildings where they have never been visited by the foreigner, and another building arranged for. Another helper has returned and reports three new churches and church buildings that have never been seen by the foreigner and another place where 24 people are meeting.

Mrs. Bruen has just returned from two trips. She went with Mr. Bruen. She has much ability in preaching and teaching the Korean women. She of course took her infant daughter with her.

Mr. Barrett has spent his time in studying the language and making an occasional trip to the country over Sunday. He will make a long trip this June.

Miss Carson and Mr. McFarland have been at work all the time on the language and each have made several short trips into the country. I have been very busy this ^{year}. I have been teaching a S.S. class for some time besides my medical work.

SUMMARY.

Taiku station is prospering. The city church has doubled

POOR COPY

RECEIVED
AUG 11 1906

A.C. White
or 1906

Mrs. Adams very frequently goes to the cemetery for a day or two. Her longest trip was to Revere Ju for five days to a Bible class.

Tain station

REC'D
APR 14 1883
D. M. HULL

My Dear Son!

This year in attendance, there are now about 300 present on Sundays. Mr. Bruen has received about 400 catechumens and baptized about 15 or 20 since annual meeting. Mr. Adams has received about 125 catechumens and baptized about 11. Mr. Berres, 10 catechumens and baptized about 5. The medical work has increased, it is hard to give statistics. The outlook is very bright. The Lord will reap a great harvest here is our firm belief.

Yours very truly,

M. M. Hull.

work almost done
longer able to be
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about the land & he
has me in but he
a few years ago
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POOR COPY

Spring young passed a certain amount of
notoriety. It is the most important city of
Northern Iowa. At present connected with the
entire world by a railway road. It is
situated on the West bank of the Iowa River
which is navigable for small steamers in one
or two days. It is also along the rail route.

Dear Mother
Mostly incidents in
line in the early days
some quarters the
been criticized. We
after the Roman style

... your attention to the fact that you would confer a great favor on the Board if you would send a letter to his David H. B. ... with the wish for the ...

build houses, saying, "The sum that requires the entire ... the years we have had ... funds were provided."

Higginson does not to hold ...

Saying this does not discharge the responsibility of the Board, nor even trying to raise the money by special funds and failing does not discharge the responsibility of the Board. The fact is that we must have houses, and the money must come from some fund. The city low and swampy as it is, the ditches standing full of water for three months in the summer, is not a place to live. If I were here as station physician I would not permit anyone to live in the city for at least four months in the summer. They could either go to another station or back to America, as they would have to go to America ultimately in the course of two or three years if they lived in the city. Dr. Johnson has written me that he would not permit anyone to live in the city. I do not think there is a doctor in Korea that would permit it, as the city is all very flat, low and hot, with open sewage within a few feet of any house site that could be bought. The city is surrounded by a wall that breaks off all air that could otherwise come in. This is an emergency. Houses must be built. If the money does not come from the Board, or special donors, it must come from some other source. What other source it can come from I do not know. The Board sends missionaries out, and as part of the salary agrees to furnish a house to live in. This is due each missionary and should be provided. It is not business, to say the least, to allow missionaries to live in unsanitary conditions till they have to go home on health furlough, which involves loss of work and the expenditure for travel of as much money as the house would cost. (The last statement would include salary also while at home.) If the Board does not have the money to build these houses I think it should borrow it, as the interest would not amount to anything like the expense of a health furlough. You may be surprised at this statement, but I am saying it from purely a business standpoint. Korea is an unhealthy place, the older missionaries have houses, and to put new missionaries at the most susceptible time for trouble with health, in a place where past experience has proved it impossible to live is suicidal. It is useless to talk after health is impaired. We must have two new houses in fact. I have no personal interest at stake for I am not even

True

Mr. Bishop

a member of the station, and biased in my judgment.

This is the only in no stronger terms than confidence in you and that is possible for men to do appreciate it. You may be able to raise the money before the Board and can do so.

In connection with something about building Board and the work of the Board are not what the mission are too elaborate and the houses and all the buildings at the expense of the missionaries without matter and I do so in the work that is being done. I shall repeat some things said you could not read.

In a letter after speaking of the Board a bill Mr. Bishop "Resolved" and hereby is made, in making a total structural residence according to After discussing this dressed structural structural caution if not alarm."

Before this "A recent view of Mr. Grand's

foreign houses built in Korea are larger than is necessary, or at least than is advisable under all the circumstances."

Mr. Hani wrote July 11th, 1901.

Mr. Gordon understood that it was the desire of the Board that ... about the same money as it had been

unhealthy surroundings a had called him in the (a) that the a plan and therefore ... ed by the mission.

build houses, saying, "The current work has now come to a point that requires the entire annual resources of the Board and for two years we have had nothing for new property except as special funds were provided."

3.

a member of the station, therefore it cannot be said that I am thus biased in my judgment.

This is the need of the station, and I am writing to you in no stronger terms than we feel the necessity demands. We have confidence in you and the Board that you are trying to do all that is possible for men to do. You have a hard position to fill and we appreciate it, yet you have accomplished what is seemingly impossible in raising funds. We know that you will bring the matter before the Board and circulate it widely, and that the money will come.

In connection with what I have said above let me say something about building in Korea in general, the policy of the Board and the work of Mr. Gordon. The houses that are being built are not what the mission wants and not what the Board wants. They are too elaborate and too expensive. It is better to have smaller houses and all the missionaries housed, than to have large buildings at the expense of the native work and many of the missionaries without houses. Let me write you freely on this matter, and I do so in confidence that it is to you only. I neither wrong that is being done, so I have gone over all the letters on file in the station, so I think I am not talking at random. I shall repeat some things that I said in my former letter, as you said you could not read it. First a word as to the history.

In a letter dated March 4th, 1903, Dr. Ellinwood wrote, after speaking of the special property committee appointed by the Board to build Mr. Sidsobotham's house at Pusan.

"Resolved: That a further appropriation of 2300 yen be, and hereby is made, in addition to the appropriation of 4900 yen making a total appropriation of 7,200 yen, for the erection of a residence according to the plans prepared by Mr. Gordon." Etc. After discussing this Dr. Ellinwood writes, "The tendency for increased structural expense in the Korean mission may well excite caution if not alarm."

Before this he wrote Feb. 9th, 1899.

"A recent visitor to Korea from this country, not Mr. Speer or Mr. Grant, gives it as his opinion that as a rule the

4.

humanitary surroundings should be compelled to live for years in a mud walled hut in the squalor of some city.

(6). That the houses of Mr. Gordon are on too extensive a plan and therefore cost too much money to be explicitly followed by the mission.

City of the Board.
I funds and failing
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K O O D A I K S A F E T Y A F I L M + B

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residence according to
After discussing this
dressed structural ex-
caution if not alarm."
Before this a
"A recent visit
Epper or Mr. Grant, etc

foreign houses built in Korea are larger than is necessary, or at least than is advisable under all the circumstances."

Mr. Hart wrote July 14th, 1901,

"Mr. Gordon understood that it was the desire of the Board that the new buildings should cost about the same money as it had been customary to spend for residences in Seoul; that he was at liberty to exceed this amount where it was found necessary on account of an increased cost of material or labor, or where the Government results justified it, this increase however, to be made as low as possible under the circumstances. - - - The character of the residences agreed upon comprised features attractive, durable and useful, conforming as far as practicable to the features of native architecture." (All of Mr. Gordon's houses are purely American in style.)

The same letter took the matter of the Seoul buildings out of the hands of the Property Committee of the Mission and placed it in the hands of a station property committee in conjunction with Mr. Gordon. Therefore the MISSION was not consulted. What was the result? Houses were built which cost more than the mission had previously built and would sensation.

I do not want to criticize Mr. Gordon for his work. I am only speaking of the results of his work.

- (1) That larger houses were built than the family actually needed excepting Dr. Arison's.
- (2) That the precedent established is too costly for the resources of the mission.
- (3) That if one missionary has a big house others can justly demand the same.
- (4) That if the houses are built in the Korea mission that are actually needed and must come if we consider the health of the missionaries, it will take the most of the money from the native work.
- (5) That it is not fitting that some missionaries should live in 3,000 yen houses, and others who live in just as

unsanitary surroundings
a wall built but in the
(3). That the
a plan and therefore
ed by the mission.

Mr. Gordon built
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as Seoul or Pusan
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this statement in r.
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Seoul is the capital
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...missionaries
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...assuming according to the plans prepared by Mr. Gordon here.
After discussing this Dr. Ellingwood writes: "The tendency for in-
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K O R E A

unsanitary surroundings should be compelled to live for years in
a hut called hut in the squalor of some city.

(8). That the houses of Mr. Gordon are on too extensive
a plan and therefore cost too much money to be explicitly follow-
ed by the mission.

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Mr. Gordon built all his houses in Seoul and Pusan. When
a house is brought before the mission for consideration in these
two stations and any objection is made about the price the an-
swer is that the plan is a Gordon plan and the Board has approv-
ed the house already. What can be said? The fact is that the
houses do cost that much and the cost is increasing, but is it
wise to invest so much money in houses when the missionary could
get along very comfortably with less? Human nature is human na-
ture everywhere, when one man has a large house all the rest want
just as big. I fancy the Board will have difficulty to adjust
things now since the precedent is set. The native work will suf-
fer and the health of the missionaries will suffer if it is not
readjusted. There are 12 houses needed in Korea now (some are not
on last year's estimate for example Mr. McFarland's house, 1 at
8,000 yen the amount appropriated last in Seoul for Mr. Miller (it
would amount to 90,000 yen. Does that take your breath? I am glad
the most of the stations do not ask for 8,000 yen for a house,
but you may be sure they ask for as much as they need the way
they build the houses, that is the difference largely. In the north
timber is cheaper say a thousand yen, but in all south Korea it
is very scarce, therefore it should cost as much to build in Taikoo
as Seoul or Pusan, granted labor and other things are the same.
The houses built here cost 4,5000 yen and now with the increased
price of labor we ask 6,000. That will be sufficient and it is
enough. The difference is the houses are built in Korean style and
are smaller, but they are just as comfortable.

It will cost just as much to build a full sized Gordon
house in Taikoo as Seoul or Pusan. In the old days material had to
be carried for many miles on coolies' backs. At the present time
the railroad equalizes it all except that at both Seoul and Pusan
boats can compete with the railroad and therefore it should be

9

this statement in Dr. Brown's letter of March 9th. 1906. In
speaking of the cost of Mr. Miller's house. - "We are aware that
Seoul is the capital and that prices have gone up since the war."
I am not certain just what is intended, but if he means the

that are actually needed and most come in the form of the missionaries, it will take the most of the money from the native work.

(8). That it is not fitting that some missionaries should live in 8,000 Yen houses, and others who live in just as

are smaller, but they are
It will cost
house in Taikoo as Seoul
be carried for many
the railroad equalizes
begin can compete with

cheaper. Skilled labor is the same. It is proved conclusively that houses can be built for less money because other houses are doing it. Mr. Renold's house was built in Seoul at the same time that Mr. Gordon was at work there. It was built by the Southern P. Freebysterian Board, and cost about 1,600 yen less. It is an excellent house. In Pusan Mr. Engel of the Australian Board built a house at the same time that Mr. Sidebotham's house was being built and also by the same contractor. It is a seven room house not counting a store room, bath room and trunk room. It is two stories, built of brick and covered with Japanese tiles. The cost was 220 pounds. There are some things that are objectionable about the house for instance cement floors down stairs, but that is a minor point when there is so much difference in the cost, as there is between it and the Sidebotham house, especially since the Sidebotham house leaks so that it is hard to live in it, the door and windows have shrunk so that the wind blows through, etc. These two instances will prove that houses can be built much cheaper than the ones our Board is building, one in Seoul and one in Pusan. I could give other instances but these are enough. I do not say that the Gordon houses could be built for less money, but I do say that suitable houses can be built for less money.

Why should a missionary live in a house that is often much better than he would have in America? This when the native work needs so much and the money comes from economy and sacrifice at home? I am not saying a word about what is needed for comfort and health. These are of prime importance. Aside from that is luxury. I am not saying a word about building substantially for that is another I am speaking of building larger and more impressive structures than necessary. It seems to me that 6,000 yen is enough for any ordinary house in Korea. In the North they only ask 5,000 yen. Mr. Miller has just been appropriated 4,000 yen for a residence in Seoul. This much for one house when there so many houses needed in Korea, and needed just as much. I do not see why they should have better houses in Seoul than in other places. I find

this statement in Dr. ...
speaking of the cost of
Seoul is the capital and
I am not certain just
Seoul being the capital
cession so it. Here is
tion in what he says abo
not be refuted. The
the best houses in the
officers, etc. living in
I am writing
know, I hope you will
ing personal and profes
would privately talk
to think that I am
part of my letter in
I have come
my strength. It is
want to take some
able to go. I think
that I do not think
part of the work is
help us out of the

good

9
Tues

Carbons Bp

417

RECEIVED

SEP 14

DR. E. M. N.

retun, Korea, 8/25/1903

made; yet meanwhile, several thousand
more or less, equally unprovided for.

this to get

August 24, 1905

Reel # 281, Vol. 235, # 114

Application for medical
discharge
to be discharged
waiting for a physician
near his father in
hundred miles to
near in his old
I had a physician
just to walk in a
a bit much more

thousand
my double
your father

only
million

45th St. Cartney St. Easton Pa 113^x
Bd Aug 24 1905
RECEIVED
Dr Arthur Brown
150 Fifth Ave
New York City
Aug 27 1905
Dr Brown

My dear Dr. Brown
I wrote you July 12^x asking
for an extension of my furlough
until Oct 23rd on account of the
expected confinement of my wife.
While I was not then in perfect
health I believed that at the
time mentioned I should be so
lame did not mention my
health at that writing. I am
however at present not so well as
I had hoped. When such things
will need more than the ordinary
two months to become so therefore

request the
an extension

2
advice of some medical friends

... the last, in full.
Again thanking you.

Yours sincerely,
T. S. Miller

however at present not as well as
I had hoped. I am well, but I
will need more than the interesting
two months to become so therefore

I write now to request the
Board to grant an extension
of my furlough three months
longer. Since my arrival

in the United States Dec 23rd

1903 I have steadily improved
in health and have lost the
insomnia and other nervous
symptoms that troubled me.
My nerve force and energy
have however not yet become
normal. I am fired too easily
nervously and physically by
work which would not affect an
entirely healthy man.

I have been hoping against hope
and wishing plans to return
in October but after much
thought and asking the

2
advice of some medical friends
have concluded it unwise to
do so. It has been very
difficult for me to arrive at this
conclusion both because I
am needed at Dairen now
and because further stay in
this country embarrasses me
financially. Altho the
Board's Secretaries most consid-
-erately urge me not to make
public addresses unless I feel
perfectly able, the urgent requests
of old friends anxious to hear
about missionary work in Korea
and the feeling of necessity to arouse
missionary interest where it did
not exist have induced me to
considerable speaking. This

together with nearly a year's post-graduate medical work in the cities (the need for which presses upon every returned medical missionary) have greatly retarded my progress towards health, so my medical advisers state.

My intention is for the next five months subject to the Board's approval as an extension of furlough to take an absolute rest from everything and I feel confident that this is all I need to regain normal nervous tone.

I have written asking three medical friends under whose treatment I have been since my return to Korea to write the Board their opinions

3

First whether it is wise for me to return in October and secondly - whether they consider that three months more of absolute rest dating from Oct 23rd would be sufficient to enable me to take up work at Taikoo as I desire to do in full health.

I requested them to send their opinions as confidential between the Board and themselves direct to Mr. Brown. In view of the fact that my home allowance dates from Oct 23rd 1903 marking an absence of a little over two years actual absence from Korea I do not ask for a continuance of home

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for the cause
1905

6

THE SEOUL PRESS WEEKLY, SEPTEMBER 16th,

Astor House,

now constantly lobbing up through the
see (which at the time was very rough)

Oct 23 1905

allowance after Oct. 23, 1905.
 If the Board desire me to
 write an examination medically
 from the Board's physician
 in N.Y. I should like to
 make same some time before
 Sept 8th as upon that date
 it will be necessary for me
 to accompany my wife to
 her parents home in Ohio

I remain
 Very sincerely Yours
 Woodbridge D. Mason

Astor House,

(Corner of Grand Hotel)

Manhattan Railway Terminal,
 New York, Seoul.

The only First Class Hotel on Seoul. Handsome
 new building. Fine air. Rooms, Executive
 Cuisine. Terms Moderate. Special terms to
 permanent boarders.

L. MARTIN,

Proprietor.

ADVERTISE IN
 The Seoul Press Weekly

Wreck of the "Auto-maru."

Barre escape of Passengers.

(Continued.)

THE *Auto-maru*, creeping along in a thick fog, about 5 1/2 miles north of Chongjin, suddenly struck a rock (probably Koo-hwan-do near the island of Hwang Do) off the coast of Chong Ching Do, on Saturday last at midnight, and immediately "leveled over" to the water's edge. The official and heroic efforts of both the officers and crew prevented the drowning of passengers and have probably saved the boat from becoming a complete wreck.

Passengers and crew numbered about 120, and included, among the former, Mr. and Mrs. McCune and Miss Donaldson, who were the only Westerners on board. Mr. McCune was sleeping on deck as the weather was stormy and the vessel struck the rock. He rushed into the "ladies' cabin" and assisted them to put on "life preservers" and the three of them, greatly aided by the Japanese who showed every attention, stood waist deep in the rising water waiting to be taken off the sinking steamer on a life-boat which had been manned and was already crowded with passengers. Mr. McCune had just helped Miss Donaldson into the boat when a Korean suddenly jumped from the awning where he had crawled on to the edge of the boat, overturned it and was the means of directing the 11 passengers into the water. Miss Donaldson and the others totally disappeared from view and the Japanese crew struggling with boat hooks and oars managed to keep the overturned boat away from the side of the apparently sinking vessel. Meantime a number of the passengers were

working their way to the edge of the water. They were then taken off the sinking steamer on a life-boat which had been manned and was already crowded with passengers. Mr. McCune had just helped Miss Donaldson into the boat when a Korean suddenly jumped from the awning where he had crawled on to the edge of the boat, overturned it and was the means of directing the 11 passengers into the water. Miss Donaldson and the others totally disappeared from view and the Japanese crew struggling with boat hooks and oars managed to keep the overturned boat away from the side of the apparently sinking vessel. Meantime a number of the passengers were

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M. C. Whitcomb

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 JAN 2 1906
 M. C. Whitcomb

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 THE SOUL PRESS

October 6, 1905

Reel #281, Vol. 235, #123

NEW YORK & NEW YORK

173 RECEIVED
OCT 10 1905
Dr. Brown 10

615 Hall

Fairfax, Va., Oct. 6, 1905.

Rev. A. J. Brown,
156 Fifth Ave., New York.

Dear Mr. Brown,

The annual meeting is over and I suppose the letters from our mission are pouring into your office. I feel constrained to add my share.

We have never heard from you or any member of the Board when Dr. Johnson will be able to return home. Dr. Johnson himself writes to the members of the station, generally Mr. Ben, stating that he will come at a certain time, then later stating another time.

This has continued now for nearly a year and the last letter says it will not come till March. I do hope Dr. Johnson will be able to return soon as he is needed here so much. It is a pity that he, being qualified and fitted for the work, should have so much difficulty in carrying out his plans. While this is true, yet, for the consideration of others, and the benefit of the work it is necessary to begin forming plans. We have been here two years and this is the beginning of the third. Our stay is subject to the return of Dr. Johnson. When he will return or at least the correspondence is all left to himself. In our letter

was saying another time.

left to himself. In our letter

2

to state one time, and a few weeks
later another time, so we have
nothing to go by and can make
no plans for the future. How
would a minister at home do
his work if he were filling
a ~~to~~ spot for another man,
if the pastor said definitely
at the time for his return the
reason for his ~~ret.~~ ^{absence} would
again be ~~del~~ nearly a year had
we ~~by~~? How systematic could
his work be done considering
that different men are differ-
ent plans? And how his own
int. ret. must lag after he
had preached several times his
of small sermon?

I am not asking any-
thing unreasonable. I am only
asking ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~what~~ ^{what} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~all~~ ^{all} ~~prob-~~ ^{prob-}
ability, Mr. Johnson must be able

to return, and will return,
whether that be three months,
six months, or a year. Of course
we can tell exactly. We do not
ask for the ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~reasonable~~. We
would be ~~very~~ ^{very} glad to know
your judgment, and the opin-
ion of the physician in re-
tard Mr. Johnson.

The way we understood
things before, and the way
they have turned out since
we came to Korea has caused
us to be somewhat dissatisfied
I am sorry to say. I would
that we had a plan that
we could settle down and get
to work, and know that
we could stop in all prob-
ability for at least a year. If
the mission and Board expect
us to move around and fill
vacancies, since things have

stunned out as they have, I fear we shall be compelled to resign. It is too much to ask a family to move around on the mission field continuously. I went before the committee and begged for an assignment the same as every other member of the mission has. The mission saw fit to leave me his wife. I felt a bit when we have been assigned me to a new station. Whether that will ever materialize or not I do not know. It was with a good deal of opposition that even this arrangement could be made and it is liable to be reversed at a subsequent meeting. I hope that things will soon settle down and that we will be able to

work for years in Korea. We have asked nothing unreasonable only that we be assigned a place to work as every other missionary has in Korea. What I have written I have said to you conditionally, and I would that I did not have to say some thing I have said. I am sorry to say I have improved in health very slowly and I have not been able to begin work yet. I hope to begin in a few weeks. I am now traveling in north Korea for my health. Today I am at Sigen Chyong. Tomorrow I shall go to Weijin. I have improved more in three weeks than I have been away from Peking then in two months before.
 Come very truly, W. H. Hall

P. S. Since writing the above

to lag and I fear for the re-

4
P. S. Since writing the above I fear it is not altogether clear just what I mean. Let me make this brief explanation.

The mission, the Board and Mr. Lawrence seem to have very different ideas ^{about} what we come to Korea for. The mission says we came to fill vacancies, Mr. Lawrence's idea was different as is proved by sending out Mr. Hirst as soon as we were unattached off at Pailin. I got my understanding of the situation from Mr. Lawrence himself, as well as Board letters. It is too much to ask a man with a family to move around on the globe every year. We cannot do it. The whole controversy is causing a pessimism in mission work.

to lag and I fear for the results. It is not giving a new man on the field a fair chance.

We are anxious to follow the leading of the Spirit and we are satisfied that God will turn the present darkness to light.

Yours truly
W. M. H.

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Rev. Wm. B. Hunt

Atton, Illinois, Oct 6, 1905.

Rev. Arthur J. Brown

156 Fifth Ave, New York.

Dear Dr. Brown:

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OCT 9 - 1905

D. C.